

Limited Arab summit forecast

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (R). — A limited Arab summit is expected to be held soon on an official source said, according to the evening newspaper Al Massa today. The source said the summit would comprise Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the PLO and that its date and venue would be fixed during the second half of this month. The source added that there was unanimity to hold the limited summit to decide on the next step following the current talks of Mr. Vance on the crisis. The source added that an agreement on a unified Arab policy to deal with various prospects has become a necessity, especially if it was decided to raise the crisis before the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session.

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Oil man Amouzegar named Premier, aims to cut Iran's inflation

TEHRAN, Aug. 8 (R). — The Shah of Iran Sunday appointed Jamshid Amouzegar as Prime Minister and ordered his new government to improve the coordination and supervision of Iran's huge development projects.

The Shah's instructions to Dr. Amouzegar's 23-member cabinet confirmed that serious problems which have plagued Iran's rapid rush for development were a major reason for the administrative reshuffle.

Dr. Amouzegar, 54, succeeded Amir Abbas Hoveyda who was dismissed with his cabinet Saturday.

The Shah appointed Mr. Hoveyda, 58, Court Minister, replacing the ailing Assadollah Alam, who is believed to be receiving medical treatment in a Paris hospital.

The armed forces would be placed at the government's disposal to solve the critical manpower shortages which afflict almost all sectors of development.

Dr. Amouzegar announced that his government was giving priority to fighting inflation.

The radio quoted the Prime Minister as saying these were the two most important subjects discussed during his first cabinet meeting.

"The government must act quickly on these issues," he said.

Dr. Amouzegar said development would be speeded up, but there would be greater coordination.

The government would submit to parliament a bill concerning the budget and planning organization, which is responsible for development projects, he said. He did not elaborate.

The monarch urged the cabinet to exercise greater coordination and supervision in development planning and to aim for a reasonable growth rate.

"If we go for a 20 per cent growth rate and face 25 per cent inflation, this cannot be called growth," he said.

"We must revert to a reasonable growth rate which can be digested."

Referring to the sixth development plan which begins next March, he said: "There are indications we will not be repeating our past actions."

The Shah did not elaborate, but said: "The budget and planning organization will not function as before. It will be changed."

tical power shortages, was reflected in the composition of the new government.

The royal axe fell chiefly on the ministers in charge of budget and planning, labour, road and transport, commerce, energy, industry and agriculture.

Eleven members of the outgoing cabinet were retained. Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khashemabadi and Finance and Economy Minister Houshang Ansari were among several who kept their portfolios.

Another was Education Minister Manouchehr Ganji, who also took over responsibility for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

The Shah said in his statement that education at all levels will be made free and universities will be given more independence, but will be required to show more responsibility.

He also set up an imperial commission to investigate and prevent wastages and delays in development projects.

Improved port facilities have eliminated the congestion which cost the country an estimated \$1,000 million in surcharges.

Huge quantities of goods are still lying around the port areas, however, because of transport difficulties including a shortage of lorries and drivers.

To help him run his first cabinet, Dr. Amouzegar has five assistants including Gen. Nematollah Nassiri and Dr. Akbar Etemad.

Savak

General Nasiri remains head of the extensive National Security organization, Savak, and Dr. Etemad also keeps his post as Chief of Iran's Atomic Energy Organisation.

The new prime minister studied as a youth at Cornell University, New York, and later served under a U.S. aid programme in Iran.

He often went on long trips to remote villages on foot, and on one of these journeys fell ill with guinea worm disease. He was cured by an operation after suffering from the disease for a long time.

Dr. Amouzegar joined the Health Ministry as Deputy Head of the Sanitary Department and became Under-Secretary in 1953. He became a cabinet minister for the first time three years later, at the age of 35.

He is married to an Austrian. They have no children.

He was greeted on arrival by Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haque and members of his military council.

Soon after his arrival, he called on President Fazal Elahi Chaudhury.

Prince Hassan was seen off at Amman airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, Court Minister Amer Khammash and a number of top officials.

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FUNERAL -- Mourning crowds throng the Church of the Evangelist at the state funeral of Archbishop Makarios Monday. Foreign dignitaries stand on both sides of the Bishops of Cyprus (at centre in gilded robes). Makarios coffin is draped with Greek and Cypriot flags. (AP wirephoto). (See story page 6).

Prince Hassan arrives in Pakistan on private visit

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 8 (R). — Crown Prince Hassan arrived here today for a private visit to Pakistan.

He was greeted on arrival by Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haque and members of his military council.

Soon after his arrival, he called on President Fazal Elahi Chaudhury.

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Saudi Arabia informs U.S. of PLO change

TAIF, Saudi Arabia, Aug. 8 (R). — Saudi Arabia has informed the United States that the Palestine Liberation Organisation will soon announce a policy switch over the key United Nations resolution regarded as a basis for peace in the Middle East, American officials said here today.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, accompanying Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on his Middle East peace mission, quoted the Saudi Arabians as saying the PLO would declare a change in its attitude to U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 -- approved in the aftermath of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The word was given to Mr. Vance last night by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faysal only hours before President Carter said Palestinian acceptance of Resolution 242 would permit the United States to open relations with the PLO.

Carter sees improvement

In his hometown of Plains, Georgia, President Carter said prospects for reconvening a full-scale Middle East peace conference in Geneva had improved because of a possibility that the PLO might recognise Israel's right to exist.

"I hope we can work out something about the Palestinians," Mr. Carter said. "That is the biggest problem now."

Until now the PLO has refused to accept Resolution 242, which calls for "a just settlement of the refugee problem." The PLO wants the wording changed to include a reference to the national rights of the Palestinian people.

If the phrasing were changed to the PLO's satisfaction -- and if it accepted the rest of the resolution -- a major breakthrough in Middle East politics could be on the way.

"If the Palestinians should say 'we recognise 242 in its entirety but we think the Palestinians have additional status other than just refugees', that would suit us okay," the president said.

President Carter said he would know more about the situation after he received a report later today from Mr. Vance.

Mr. Carter added that the United States would not meet Palestinian leaders as long as they were committed to Israel's destruction.

He said Mr. Vance might go back to some of the Arab countries he has already visited for fresh discussions about a possible breakthrough regarding the PLO, its attitude to Israel, and its possible participation at Geneva.

A PLO spokesman in Beirut tonight denied that the Organisation was planning to change its stand on Resolution 242.

The spokesman, an official of the PLO unified information

command said "We are not ready to change our stand on 242, and we are not ready to recognise Israel."

A PLO representative in Amman told Reuters today that any question about Resolution 242 would have to be decided

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can confirm that one of the working papers that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has been presenting to the Arab leaders with whom he has been having talks on his current tour is a brief statement to the effect that the United States has received notification that the PLO would accept the principles of a modified resolution 242 that treated the Palestinian question as one of national rights, instead of only one of refugees.

The Jordan Times can also confirm from reliable diplomatic sources directly involved with the Vance negotiating teams that the United States is anticipating a clear signal to this effect from the PLO during the Palestinian representative's speech to the United Nations General Assembly session in New York next month.

by Palestine National Council -- the PLO parliament.

The official said the Palestine Central Council, which liaises between the Palestine National Council and the PLO, will meet in Damascus in August to discuss latest developments in light of Mr. Vance's current tour.

President Carter said Mr. Vance had discussed the PLO position in Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, but the State Department spokesman said the clearest indication of the PLO willingness to change its attitude came here from Saudi Arabia.

"We have heard from Prince Saud last night that the PLO has an announcement on 242

coming -- a change coming," the spokesman said.

The department spokesman said today: "Insofar as the secretary is concerned, the acceptance of 242 would accomplish the same purpose as changing the covenant."

Asked what sort of statement the United States would expect from the Palestinian leadership, the department spokesman said the content and authority behind it would be examined at the time it was delivered.

He said he did not know exactly what the PLO would do, or when.

The contents of the PLO statement, depending on exactly what is said, could have a major impact on efforts to convene a successful peace conference in the near future.

The United States has said it is willing to have talks with the PLO providing it either accepted the existence of Israel or accepted Resolution 242.

President Carter in an interview with Time Magazine indicated he also favoured Palestinian participation at the Geneva conference, but he said he was not certain whether Israel would accept PLO participation.

Begin recalcitrant

Israeli premier Menachem Begin denounced the PLO again today, saying Israel would not negotiate with "an organisation which has aspirations of genocide."

Last night, PLO leader Yasser Arafat said the PLO demanded establishment of a sovereign state on national soil and would make no peace with or recognise the enemy.

Mr. Vance had two hours of talks with the foreign minister in this Saudi summer mountain retreat last night and spent four and one-half hours with Crown Prince Fahd and Prince Saud today, during which King Khalid joined them for one and one-quarter hours.

The department spokesman said Mr. Vance's talks constituted an "excellent exchange" and "very good meetings," and dealt primarily with questions of substance in the Middle East dispute.

King Hussein encouraged by talks with Vance

AMMAN, Aug. 8 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday he was encouraged by Middle East peace proposals brought by Mr. Vance and hoped they could lead to successful peace talks at Geneva.

"Our friends mean business," the King told reporters accompanying Mr. Vance at a press conference at Hashimiyeh Palace.

The King said Mr. Vance had brought with him principles that could form the basis for a framework for peace.

"I am very satisfied and encouraged by the frankness, the sincerity, more than the usual superficial look into matters, the real and sincere close look our friends have taken at all the problems," King Hussein said.

"If we concentrate in the main on substance, if we finally make progress, the Geneva would conceivably be a success."

The King said his two days of talks with Mr. Vance left him "very impressed with American determination. He also praised President Carter's moral courage."

King Hussein hinted at a possible way of dealing with what has been described as the key procedural question in the way of reconvening Geneva talks -- whether and how to seat Palestinian representatives.

He said Jordan "very firmly and very clearly" supported the right of Palestinians, possibly under international assistance, to hold a plebiscite for self-determination on the West Bank.

On representation at Geneva, the King proposed that the question could be avoided as one of procedure if the substantive question could be decided in advance of a conference.

"If we know where we are headed and we know what the results are likely to be I think that many of the obstacles that may appear insurmountable at this stage will cease to give the same appearance," he said.

King Hussein said: "I've been portrayed as a pessimist over a long period of time."

"I was a cautious optimist. It's going to be a long and I hope successful effort there. (At Geneva)."

"But what encourages us most is the attitude that Washington is taking and the determination, that is so apparent. Hopefully the results will be successful."

U.S. boycott legislation is a "compromise" and could be changed, says congressman

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 19-year veteran of the U.S. Congress has said that if the newly enacted American legislation to counter the Arab boycott of Israel proves detrimental to American companies doing business in the Arab World, the legislation would probably be changed.

Chicago Republican House of Representatives member Edward Derwinski, who is on a tour of five Arab countries, told the Jordan Times in an interview here Monday evening that the boycott legislation was "a compromise that was considerably less stringent than the original proposals," and that the final legislation was a result of "a moderating effort" in Congress.

But he added that if the law proved to be "unrealistic" or "imperfect" in that it hampered American companies' business dealings in the vast Middle East market, it would be "modified" by Congress.

"We're just now observing the application of the legislation, and it will be six or nine months at least before the bureaucratic regulations are issued, applied and interpreted, and then we can make a reappraisal," Congressman Derwinski said.

He said that Congress was certainly more vulnerable than the president to pressure by lobbying groups such as the pro-Israel lobby, and he thought that Congress has become "over-involved in the precise details of foreign affairs."

He added: "We can't have 535 legislators all being part-time secretaries of state."

Representative Derwinski, who is on the House International Affairs Committee, and as such has dealt with the Middle East situation for many years, said that "there can be no final solution to the Middle East conflict without the Palestinians' voice being heard."

He questioned whether the Palestine Liberation Organisation accurately represented the majority Palestinian opinion, but he conceded that "the PLO is the best organised, most visible and most vocal Palestinian grouping, and as such it has to be involved in the Geneva talks. They're there, and they're a factor, and they have to be part of the negotiating process."

He doubted the Geneva talks would take place this fall, and suggested that a "perfunctory meeting" could take place in Geneva in December to set the stage for more

substantial talks in the beginning of 1978.

Asked if PLO acceptance of a modified U.N. Security Council resolution 242 that treats the Palestinians as a people with national and political rights would elicit a return recognition of the Palestinians from the Israelis, he replied: "That's obviously the toughest part of the negotiations, but it must be attempted. It's a tough nut to crack."

He thought the creation of a Palestinian "entity" on the West Bank and Gaza would not draw too many Palestinians back there, but that "the option for the Palestinians of going back to such a place would be psychologically important."

He said that, being a politician and a candidate himself, he thought people have to take statements made during a political electoral campaign with a bit of scepticism, and suggested that Israeli Premier Menachem Begin "would recognise now that he is an official with responsibilities that some of his campaign statements don't apply any more."

He suggested that Mr. Begin "would like to go down in history as the man who helped Israel make peace, and not a man who intensified the war."

Mr. Derwinski is also a member of the House International Relations Sub-Committee on International Organisations and as such has dealt with the issue of America's threat to withdraw from the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

He said that given the issue that brought on the American threat in the first place -- which he identified as whether or not free labour movements could exist in communist countries (his answer: no) -- then the American labour movement is "correct" in its determination to quit the ILO.

He called it a "drastic step," but added: "I don't quarrel with it."

Asked if the decision to leave the ILO would be made jointly by the U.S. government and the labour movement, he said policy in this area has been shaped mainly by the AFL-CIO labour movement, and Congress and the executive branch of the U.S. government would certainly go along with whatever were decided within the next two months by the Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisations).

He said, however, that "there is still time to work this out, though I would not be surprised if we went all the way and withdrew from the ILO."

Mr. Derwinski leaves Amman for Damascus Tuesday morning, from where he will travel to Bahrain, Khartoum, Alexandria and Cairo.

Salisbury blasted by 2nd bomb in 36 hours

SALISBURY, Aug. 8 (R). — The second bomb attack to blast Salisbury in 36 hours cut rail lines on the outskirts of the city early today, heightening fears that black nationalist guerrillas have brought their war against white rule from the hush into the cities.

The explosion at 1.40 a.m. caused no casualties but ripped up tracks and damaged the steel bed of a rail bridge over the Marimba river. The railway line links the capital with the northern Sindhia district.

Rail lines carrying Rhodesia's vital and often sanctioned-busting imports and exports have been a frequent target of guerrillas in the past but this was believed to be the first successful attack so close to Salisbury.

Meanwhile, police were following up what a spokesman called "one or two leads" to the bomb blast on Saturday which devastated a crowded department store in a black shopping area, killing 11 people and wounding 76, most of them blacks.

Rhodesian nationalist leader bishop abel Muzorewa Saturday accused a rival African group of being responsible for the bomb blast in a store here yesterday, in which 11 people were killed and 76 injured.

The bomb attack was "characteristic of the intimidation and indiscriminate terrorism" of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the Bishop told a press conference.

Lebanese rightist gunmen entrenched in Qleia and Marjoun exchanged fire with their adversaries in Ibi Al Saqi, Khyam and Arnoun.

The travellers said a number of shells fell in the market town of Nabatyeh, causing 18 casualties.

Ibi Al Saqi had also its share and six more people were killed or wounded, they added.

Palestinian sources said Israeli gunmen joined the rightists in shelling the Argoub area.

In Jerusalem Israeli Premier Menachem Begin publicly disclosed for the first time today that Israeli gunmen have been firing over the Lebanese bor-

Clashes continue in south Lebanon as Israeli involvement confirmed

SIDON, Aug. 8 (R). — Lebanon's civil war protagonists pounded each other today in the southern region after an artillery duel during the night which killed or wounded 24 people, travellers said.

Without Israeli military assistance, he said, the Christians would have been "totally wiped out" in regions close to the frontier with the Jewish state.

Addressing a U.S. fund-raising group, Mr. Begin said of the Lebanese Christians: "We help them militarily. It should not be a secret. Public opinion in the United States and throughout the Christian world should know it. Without our military help the Christian minority would have been totally wiped out long ago."

"So we help them. When the barrage is opened on the Christian villages we train our fire on the origins of the hostile fire and then it quiets down."

Meanwhile explosive charges Sunday destroyed a two-story building housing the office of the rightwing Phalangist party

in a mountain village north east of Beirut, the Party's radio reported.

It did not refer to any casualties.

The radio also reported two explosions in a Christian district of Beirut early this morning, causing material damage but no casualties.

There has been an increasing wave of bomb explosions recently in Beirut and nearby areas, believed caused by personal rivalries.

In another development money-changers in the west side of Beirut went on a partial strike today in protest against an armed robbery involving one of their colleagues over the weekend.

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Slamming the door

Despite some obvious reluctance to make the leap, there is no doubt a powerful alignment of forces within the PLO in favour of accepting U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 in a modified form, making it clear that the Palestinians are not merely a group of refugees but a people with rights. The PLO will not itself take this decision (hence the guarded denials by the organisation) but will leave it up to the Palestinian National Council. The Central Council, a body which liaises between the PLO Executive Committee and the National Council, is meeting on Aug. 16 and it would be strange indeed if the matter were not referred to the PNC.

Yet no sooner was it known that such a major breakthrough towards the resumption of Middle East peace talks was in sight than Mr. Menachem Begin hastened to slam the door shut in the face of this most promising development to date.

Mr. Begin is saying that he will not talk to the PLO, claiming a prior agreement with the U.S. that would allow Israel to bar the entry of any party other than the original participants in the Geneva talks -- leaving the PLO out in the cold. Such an agreement would be strange indeed in view of President Carter's declaration of the willingness of his administration to establish contacts with the organisation once it accepts resolution 242 with the required modifications. Such an act on the part of the American president would make Israel's intransigence on the PLO question untenable.

Israel does have an alternative, nevertheless. It can agree to full withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and give advance guarantees that it will recognise the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and a homeland on the West Bank. Yet one of these two alternatives it must choose, otherwise it will be clear that Israel was using the PLO's refusal to recognise it as a pretext for avoiding the Palestinian question in its entirety. It has not yet dawned on the Israelis that the Palestinians have become a fixed part of the landscape of peace. Without a willingness to come to terms with this fact, Israel's insistence on a "real peace" is a sham and a mockery, concealing nothing more than an Israeli appetite for access to Arab markets.

Peace is a question of people, not just trade relations. It is to the credit of the Americans that they are showing awareness of this fact, even if the Israelis are doing their best to bury their heads in the sand.

Pregnant woman shot to death

AMMAN (J.T.). — A young woman -- four months pregnant -- was murdered by her brother, sister and cousin in Jabal Hussein Monday.

One of the two men pumped four bullets into her body, while the other stabbed her in the neck with a knife. Her sister lured her away from her business by telling her that arrangements were being made for her to work in the Gulf.

She was driven away in a Fiat car and met by her brother and cousin. One of them fired four shots at her, while the other stabbed her. The sister, brother and cousin all escaped. The girl's husband reported the incident to the police, who found the back seat of the car spattered with blood. After enquiries, the police followed the murderers and caught up with them.

The sister, the brother and cousin were arrested in possession of the murder weapons. Although the police did not release any information on the motive, sources close to the family pointed out that the deceased, a Christian, was married to a Moslem, and that this had caused a family dispute.

Dabbas arrives in Iraq for road transport talks

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Finance Mohammad Dabbas arrived in Baghdad Sunday on a week-long visit for talks on road transport between the two countries.

He told reporters before his departure from Amman that his talks would cover a number of issues of common interest, in particular Iraq's interest in leasing a piece of land at Aqaba's free zone for the storage of goods imported through the port.

The delegation accompanying Mr. Dabbas includes the under-secretary at the Ministry of Finance, the director general of the Port of Aqaba and the director of economic cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Road meeting gets underway

AMMAN (JNA). — Ministers from Jordan, Syria and Iraq began a meeting here Monday to discuss overloaded lorries and their effect on roads in the three countries.

Jordan is represented in the five-day meeting by Minister of Public Works Said Bino, Syria by Minister of Transport Omar Al Sib'ie and Iraq by Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works and Housing Shaker Ahmad.

Invitation list drawn up for science meet

AMMAN (JNA). — The committee preparing a science and technology conference, to be held at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in November, resumed its meetings Monday on the conference's agenda.

The committee has completed a list of scientific societies and international institutions to be invited to the conference, RSS Vice President Dr. Fakhreddine Abdul Hadi said.

Scientists from 32 countries, international and regional societies and local private and public bodies will be invited, he added.

Five subcommittees have been set up to prepare the conference agenda, he said.

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Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni opens a vocational centre for women in Thibian, near Madaba Monday. The JD 90,000 experimental centre includes a section for teaching sewing, a second for family guidance and a children's club. (JNA photo).

JD 7m timber complex in Aqaba to supply M.E. construction industry

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.). Arab finance and Malaysian raw materials are joining forces to establish an integrated timber complex at Aqaba that will provide wood products for the vast Middle East construction industry.

Plans are well underway to establish the Jordan Timber Company, which will own and operate a JD 7 million fully integrated timber complex along the southern shoreline at Aqaba (just north of the site of the new fertiliser plant that will go up there soon).

The Jordan Timber Company (JTC) will be established in November with an equity of JD 3 million, which will be owned by the Jordanian Pension Fund (30 per cent); the Arab Investment for Asia Company (a Kuwaiti-dominated investment company registered in Singapore) and its affiliates (30 per cent); the Housing Bank (five per cent); the Industrial Development Bank (five per cent); and the remaining 30 per cent to be floated as shares on the Jordanian market in October.

The General Manager of the Pension Fund, Mr. Basil Jaraneh, told the Jordan Times in an interview here Monday that the plant aims to produce 100,000 cubic metres per year of various types of sawnwood, plywood and particle boards, as well as 500-1,000 prefabricated housing units.

Total production will be worth JD 9 million per year, of which half is earmarked for the Jordanian market and half for the neighbouring Arab states, particularly Syria and the Gulf oil producers with their booming and apparently insatiable construction materials appetite.

A contract was signed here this week between the Pension Fund and the Arab Sawak Timber Industries Company of Malaysia for the latter to supply the Jordan Timber Company with 90,000 cubic metres of hardwood logs per year. This represents 75 per cent of the timber complex's anticipated requirements, with the remaining 25 per cent to be bought in the local market, Mr. Jaraneh said.

At present international market prices, the ten-year contract with the Arab Sawak Timber Industries Company (ASTIC) is worth over JD 2

million per year. (ASTIC is owned 40 per cent by the Arab Investment for Asia Company, and 60 per cent by the Sarawak state government).

The Aqaba plant will employ 468 people, and will start up production within 14 months, with full production slated for 26 months from now. Mr. Jaraneh says special precautions will be taken to safeguard the environmental well-being of the Aqaba Gulf area.

One of the features of the project, that makes it economically feasible, is that the logs will be brought to Aqaba from Malaysia by time-charter ships that will be hired to carry Jordanian raw phosphate to East Asian markets.

The Aqaba plant will include a huge pond, where logs will be unloaded without any waiting time for the ships coming from Malaysia.

The prefabricated housing part of the plant is secondary to the main wood products production function, but this may grow later because prefabricated technology allows the construction of single-storey buildings at a low cost of JD 50

Water crisis over, Amman mayor states

AMMAN (JNA). — The water crisis in Amman is over, the Mayor of Amman, Mr. Ma'an Abu Nuwwar, announced Monday.

All districts are now supplied with water through a new network installed by the municipality, he added.

Mr. Abu Nuwwar called on citizens to notify the municipality in case water does not reach any district or house.

per square metre. The prefabricated units can also be used to build hospitals, schools and other such facilities, as well as homes.

The Jordan Timber Company plans to build a housing village for its employees at the site of the Aqaba plant, which will also serve as a demonstration facility for the prefabricated building materials.

A technical partner for the project will be selected soon, and is likely to be either a Japanese or South Korean company.

According to the feasibility study for the project, production figures will be as follows: 54,000 cubic metres of sawnwood per year; 22,500 cubic metres of plywood; 23,900 cubic metres of particle boards; 500-1,000 prefabricated housing units.

Transit of W. Bank agricultural goods banned, Hebron official states

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (R). — Jordan recently banned the transit of agricultural exports from the occupied West Bank through its territory to neighbouring Arab states, the Municipality Secretary of Hebron said yesterday.

Fruit and vegetable exports from the West Bank to the Arab World are an important factor in the area's economy. Mr. Rabbah Abu Shkhalid said that Jordan had not given any reason for the ban.

He said, however, that Amman still permitted the sale of West Bank agricultural products in Jordanian markets.

A letter of protest was sent to Prime Minister Mudar Badran a week ago, but no reply has yet been received, Mr. Shkhalid said.

607 seats go to Jordanians Educational accord signed with Syria

DAMASCUS, Aug. 8 (JNA). — Jordan and Syria signed an executive programme here today to implement a cultural accord for the 1977/78 scholastic year.

Under the accord, Jordan will be allotted 607 seats in Syrian universities and intermediate schools, as well as 79 annual scholarships for Jordanian students. The accord also stipulates the need for cultural visits by education ministry specialists, the organisation of training courses in the use of television in education, the holding of student camps and the encouragement of sporting and scholastic trips.

It calls for an exchange of sports teams, teaching staff and research studies on educational, cultural, scientific and technical problems.

In the field of arts and antiquities, the organisation of art exhibitions, an exchange of educational, cultural and documentary films and the coordination of work related to antiquities and archaeology in the two countries.

In the field of information, it covers the implementation of all information accords and executive programmes concluded between the ministries of

information in Jordan and Syria.

The executive programme was signed for Jordan by Minister of Education Abdul Salam Majali and for Syria by his opposite number, Dr. Shaker Fahham.

At the end of their talks, which started here Saturday, the Jordanian and Syrian sides agreed to prepare two seminars in Amman and Damascus to discuss educational systems in the two countries.

They also agreed that the two committees preparing a joint educational strategy should continue their work and that subcommittees should be set up to unify secondary, industrial and commercial studies.

President Hafez Assad yesterday received Dr. Majali. Discussion centred on bilateral relations, in particular cultural ones. They also reviewed the current situation in the Arab region.

Dr. Majali was also received by Syrian Prime Minister Maj. Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi. They reviewed the executive programme signed today. Premier Khleifawi was also briefed on the results of talks between the Syrian and Jordanian sides.

W. Bank leaders invited to silver jubilee fete

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (R). — Emissaries from His Majesty King Hussein have invited 200 West Bank leaders to attend his silver jubilee celebrations this week, municipal sources said yesterday.

The invitations are for a reception Thursday, the sources said.

Meanwhile, former Hebron mayor Sheikh Mohammad Ali Al Ja'abari apologised for not attending the celebrations in Amman.

The 87-year-old sheikh, who has been confined to bed, was congratulating the King on his silver jubilee in an advertisement in the Arab-language Al Quds newspaper.

He expressed the hope that the West Bank would soon return to Jordanian rule.

"The Cave of Machpellah (patriarch's cave in Hebron) and Al Aqsa (mosque in old Jerusalem) would soon decorate the Hashemite crown, and all the Arabs will rejoice."

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I, Monday, said that Israel had tried to exploit the difference between the points of view of Egypt and Syria, over the holding of a preliminary meeting of Middle Eastern foreign ministers, to say that the tour by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is a failure because the Arabs are not unanimous in their approaches to peace and are not even "ready for peace". When, however, a united Arab stand appeared, Israel dropped the earlier charges and turned to philosophising on side and procedural issues which ought not to be raised before the substantive issues related to peace negotiations are determined. The paper thought this Israeli "propaganda game" to have been the reason why President Carter, on Sunday, felt the need to ask that emphasis should not be placed on the "negative aspects" which have faced Mr. Vance's tour but on the many positive attitudes which the U.S. secretary has found among his hosts.

AL DUSTOUR spoke of Israeli insistence on "drowning" the American peace effort in a sea of details in the hope of gaining time pending a change in some aspect of the present political climate which would free Israel of all commitments to peace. The paper warned that this Israeli strategy is dangerous because it "blinds itself" to the numerous elements which threaten to bring the whole area to the centre of a tremendous explosion.

AL SHA'B said that His Majesty King Hussein's press conference on Sunday emphasised, to the American correspondents accompanying Mr. Vance on his Middle Eastern

tour, that the basic conditions for peace in the area are Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their national homeland. The idea of a conference at Geneva emerged from an acceptance of these two conditions as expressed in United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338. The paper said that the "escapism" of Israeli leaders, which drives them to insist on a preconditionless Geneva conference, will only result in the failure of the conference. However, preconditions are something other than a framework regulating peace negotiations. U.N. resolutions constitute a framework for the conference and, as such, any effort to convene these talks without the prior acceptance of this framework can only be an attempt to escape from peace.

AL AKHBAR launched an attack on the whole idea of an American peace effort on the grounds that it can only pay attention to the interests of the "American empire" and not to those of the parties involved. The U.S. attempt to make peace in the area ignores the international forum of the United Nations and any role which other big nations or political blocs may be able to play. Since the U.S. cannot convince us that it is a disinterested mediator "which is unable to pressure Israel" or that Israel is free to give up its attachment to the U.S., the results of Mr. Vance's tour can only be known already. Anything the U.S. administration will produce in the area will be conditioned by American interests.

Carter's human rights policy scores results among ally violators

Polisario gains friends; Mauritania loses time

WASHINGTON (R). — President Carter's human rights policy has stirred controversy among America's allies and adversaries during his first six months, but administration officials profess to be pleased with the overall results.

U.S. officials point to greater awareness and specific actions by governments in some countries outside the Soviet bloc often cited for alleged rights abuses, nations such as Iran, South Korea and the Philippines.

And in countries whose governments openly disapprove of policy like Brazil, public opinion as reflected in the news has rallied to Mr. Carter's side.

"In the coming weeks and months," a high State Department official predicts, "you will witness a number of countries introducing changes in their laws. Many will be cosmetic, but even so, some changes will occur."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has cautioned that the pace of the Carter policy will be measured only over the long term.

Nevertheless, in the past few months:

- South Korea, on July 17, released 150 prisoners of war.
- Iran's Parliament is considering a new law to hold civil trials, instead of military tribunals, for opponents of the Shah. It has also begun publishing criticism of the government in the press.
- Chilean President August Pinochet, on July 9, announced that he intends to restore free elections, ending a presidential election in 1973.
- In the Philippines, President Ferdinand Marcos has

repeatedly stated his government's commitment to Mr. Carter's human rights policy. In May, he ordered the release of a leading civic activist in Manila, Mrs. Trinidad Herrera, and the trial of her alleged torturers.

The administration declines to claim credit for any of these developments, although in each case it has frequently conveyed its views to the country concerned. Officials say they will not issue any "lists or scorecards" on the overall results.

However, one region in which they do claim credit is Latin America. Following heavy lobbying at the annual meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Grenada in mid-June, a U.S.-sponsored motion was passed strengthening the human rights monitoring mechanism throughout the hemisphere.

The resolution bans the use of torture, summary conviction or prolonged illegal detention. U.S. allies included a number of Caribbean States, such as Jamaica, which at previous OAS and United Nations meetings were, as one official put it, "implacably hostile to the United States."

Another leading and unexpected supporter was Panama.

Whatever advances the policy may have encouraged, virulent Soviet attacks have provoked considerable debate as to its efficacy. Officials note that the administration now rarely comments publicly on human rights in Eastern Europe, feeling this to be counterproductive.

The official Soviet Press has described the rights campaign as "dangerous to the cold war" and a recent article in the Soviet magazine USA analysed what it regarded as the underlying motives.

"The hullabaloo around human rights is aimed at undermining socialism's world position and its tremendous prestige in the international arena. It is aimed at discrediting real socialism and thereby weakening the magnetic force of the ideas of scientific communism, at disorienting progressive forces in the West, complicating relations in the ranks of the world communist movement."

It added: "Proclaiming itself to be the champion of human rights throughout the world, American imperialism hopes to wash off the blood of Vietnam, the filth of Watergate, to restore the United States' international image."

Using different terminology and imagery, American officials might agree.

But Mr. Carter said his policy was specifically designed not to stimulate the arms race or bring back the cold war. He reiterated that it was not directed at any one country or at the overthrow of any system of government.

Mr. Brezhnev's deep misgivings over Mr. Carter's policies have been conveyed to him by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, both of whom appear to think the campaign has been too strident.

But British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti have publicly expressed support for the campaign.

Mr. Carter has said he hopes to challenge the Soviet Union peacefully for influence around the world and, according to most indications, he will not drop the campaign under any circumstances. "This is one policy we will stick to," says the senior State Department official.

As to the definitions of human rights, they were given broadly by Mr. Vance, in a speech on April 30, as personal freedoms, enjoyment of civil and political liberties, and adequate food, shelter, health care and education.

Mr. Vance built much flexibility into his definitions, saying a doctrinaire approach to human rights would be "as dangerous as indifference."

At the OAU summit in Libreville it was decided to hold a special conference in Lusaka to tackle the problems of Western Sahara. The meeting will be held in October, but neither Morocco nor Mauritania may attend. Meantime Polisario is steadily gaining friends and respect.

By Augustine Oyowe

LONDON (Gemin) — The recent despatch of 600 Moroccan soldiers to the Mauritanian mining town of Zouerate reinforced the belief that Mauritania is under strong military pressures from the Algerian backed Polisario Front.

It also gives the impression that Mauritania is, after all, as determined as Morocco to keep its share of the mineral-rich former Spanish colony.

Mauritania's economy. Also, Mauritania is in the direct path of the Polisario guerrillas operating from Algeria. It has inevitably experienced more raids than Morocco and suffered heavy casualties at the hands of the guerrillas, whose military capability is ever improving as a result of the capture intact of large quantities of weapons, mostly from Moroccan soldiers in Western Sahara.

Of the 500 prisoners taken by the Front over 300 are Mauritania.

Polisario's bold raids on Nouakchott, last June, one of which resulted in the death of its first Secretary General Mustapha Sayed Al Way, signalled the beginning of offensives that have left the Mauritania economy in a precarious situation.

The situation is worsened by the fall in income for minerals. Ismail Ould Amar, Director General of SNIM, the state mining and industrial corporation, revealed recently, that sales last year were only 83 per cent of production.

Polisario intends to cripple the economy. Hachim Brahimi, Foreign Minister of the self-proclaimed Sahawri Republic, said after the May raid on Zouerate that Polisario would concentrate "on attacking the enemy's economically important facilities."

This, coupled with Mauritania's evident weak military position and the announcement by Hamid Ould Mounkass, Mauritania's Foreign Minister, in Dakar, Senegal, early in May that Mauritania had agreed to an extraordinary summit of the Organisation of African Unity to discuss the Western Sahara issue led to the belief that in the end it would relinquish its share.

Although the foreign minister gave as a precondition participation of "all OAU heads of state," it was a remarkable shift in policy. Like Morocco, Mauritania had al-

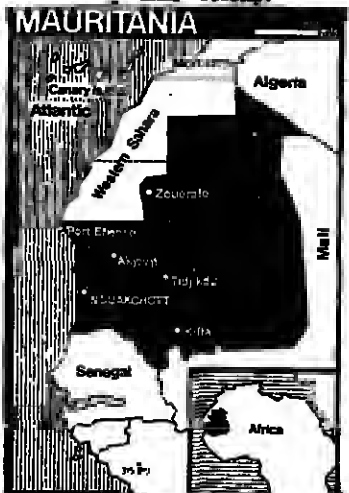
lowing reports that it was carried out in its name.

The information minister of the Sahawri government called the shooting a "provocation aimed at harming the credit of the Sahara people and spreading confusion." The Front has been gaining much support in recent months in France. While its present military and diplomatic strength cannot guarantee the withdrawal of Morocco and Mauritania from Western Sahara, attention is being focused on the special meeting scheduled in October, as decided by the OAU summit in Libreville in June.

Morocco and Mauritania have considerable support in Africa and elsewhere, but the fear is that neither country may attend the conference.

Polisario believes that if Morocco and Mauritania do boycott the summit, Africa would treat them like the illegal regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa.

If Morocco and Mauritania refuse to withdraw from Western Sahara there can be only one solution -- a military one -- and that would be a long struggle.



ECONOSCOPE By Jawad Ahmad

Emulate but don't ape

In international economic theory there is a principle called the "product cycle". It refers to the trend where the trade of a certain product starts at a low point, moves upward until it reaches a maximum and then tumbles down.

The best example which may be cited here is the Swiss watch. I remember when the word "Swiss-made" was a sure sign of quality. When the Japanese started their staunch campaign to win that market I was among the ones who laughed my guts out.

Nowadays, the oriental watches are winning the market at an alarming rate. The Swiss are quite baffled, and a notable Swiss watch maker promised a bombshell that would regain the market to its rightful owners.

But this is not likely. The Japanese are quite adept at the game of imitating other industries. Once that is accomplished, they introduce certain innovations which appeal to the masses, and thus win large shares of the markets traditionally belonging to others.

Here in Jordan, we eye the Swiss total development experience with admiration. A small country consisting of three main nationalities and three languages have managed to turn its economy from a mercenary-exporting country almost 60 years ago to one of the

most opulent countries of the world.

We should benefit from that experience, yet we must not ape it. We have our social values which make us a little bit different.

Yet the Swiss experience can be quite helpful in teaching us the art of development in the midst of turmoil and devastating wars. We should also learn the art of harmonising minorities in one melting pot that could help us reach our agreed upon goals.

However, we should not base our economy on watch-making, an art that is constantly threatened by the shrewd-eyed Japanese.

H.R.H. Prince Hassan made that point quite clear in his lecture on the dimensions of economic development in Jordan last Thursday. "We can derive lessons from the Swiss experience," he said, "But we cannot ape it."

In the midst of our search for the right development formula we could be tempted to copy. Yet, there is an obvious limit to that.

The economic boom of a country is like the Swiss watch industry; both have their life cycles. Ingenuity and innovation give it perpetuity. Apeing can succeed but only for a while.

There is an Arab poet who once said, "The moon does not begin to diminish until it is full."

was held the view that the 1976 Madrid agreement with Spain, splitting Spanish Sahara in two, settled the problem.

Signs that Mauritania was going back on this first came early in June when it formed a joint Defence Committee with Morocco under a mutual military aid treaty signed in Nouakchott. King Hassan may have been behind this volte face worried perhaps that if Mauritania was forced to give up its share, Morocco's position would be awkward.

King Hassan's prompt despatch of troops to Zouerate in the wake of the July 16 raid, therefore, did not come as much of a surprise.

Foreign workers have in recent months been leaving the mining city in large numbers. It is thought that a Moroccan presence could instill some confidence among them. Observers therefore, feel that their effect on Mauritania's overall military position will be insignificant.

In addition to the northern region, the traditional zone of operation, the Polisario Front has in recent months been raiding the south from Mali, and

is reported to be planning to open up a new front across the Senegalese border. Senegalese authorities have sent troops to the border.

The Front already claims to control nearly half the territory, and diplomatic support is increasing. The latest African head of state to condemn openly the partition of the territory is President Seyni Kountche of Niger.

He told journalists in Niamey that he regretted that a man so respected as Ould Daddah, the Mauritania president should let himself be drawn into this dispute, Kountche called on African heads of state to speak out.

What perhaps is increasingly earning the Polisario Front admiration is its degree of responsibility. Independent sources have talked of the humane treatment the guerrillas give to prisoners and Polisario officials have publicly denounced terrorism as a means of achieving their objective.

When in July the Mauritanian Ambassador to France, Ould Ghavaballah, was shot and wounded in Paris, the Front disclaimed responsibility fol-

lowing reports that it was carried out in its name.

The information minister of the Sahawri government called the shooting a "provocation aimed at harming the credit of the Sahara people and spreading confusion." The Front has been gaining much support in recent months in France. While its present military and diplomatic strength cannot guarantee the withdrawal of Morocco and Mauritania from Western Sahara, attention is being focused on the special meeting scheduled in October, as decided by the OAU summit in Libreville in June.

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Saudi Arabia pledges \$2.5 billion to IMF

PARIS, Aug. 8 (R). — Pledges totalling about \$9.5 billion were made by rich industrial and oil exporting countries here this weekend to a new international fund to help nations struggling with excessive payments deficits.

The 14 governments answered an appeal by the Managing Director of the IMF, Dr. Johannes Witteveen, who presided over the conference Saturday.

Saudi Arabia is by far the biggest contributor, with a promise of \$2.5 billion. The United States leads the seven industrial countries who are putting up \$1.7 billion. How much credit each mem-

ber can claim normally depends on its quota with the IMF and the size of its economy.

This new "Witteveen facility" will provide bigger loans to members whose needs would otherwise go beyond their credit limits with the fund.

Contributions to the facility are expressed in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), the IMF's own accounting unit, which is currently worth about \$1.17.

Dr. Witteveen's expected total of \$10 billion works out at 8.6 billion SDRs. Firm commitments now stand at 8.05 billion SDRs.

The commitments of individual industrialised contributors

were as follows: United States 1.45 billion SDRs, West Germany 1.05 billion, Japan 900 million, Switzerland 650 million, Canada 200 million, Belgium 150 million, Netherlands 100 million.

The oil exporting countries' commitments were: Saudi Arabia 2.15 billion SDRs, Iran 700 million, Venezuela 500 million, Qatar 100 million and United Arab Emirates between 100 and 300 million.

Kuwait and Nigeria were not able to make commitments for specific amounts, but Dr. Witteveen said both countries expressed full support and indicated they would make appropriate contributions.

Canada's air traffic is paralysed

OTTAWA, Aug. 8 (R). — Canada's air traffic controllers went on strike yesterday, virtually halting plane travel in the world's second largest country.

The walkout stranded thousands of travellers and disrupted flights of major international carriers.

Demanding more pay, the 2,200 members of the Canadian Air Traffic Controllers Association (CATCA) began their strike at 4 a.m. They stopped air traffic at all of Canada's major airports, except for Quebec City, where French-speaking CATCA members did not join the walkout.

The Canadian government had earlier announced plans for legislation to force the controllers to work.

Air Canada cut its services to 20 flights. The airline normally operates 500 flights a day.

Dollar firms

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Aug. 8 (R). — The U.S. dollar climbed to its highest level for four weeks on the West German foreign exchange here today.

The rise to a rate of 2.3046 marks in fairly lively early trading followed remarks in Paris at the weekend by American Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal that a strong dollar was of major importance to the U.S. and the rest of the world.

Sterling also firmed to a rate of 4.018 marks from last Friday's 3.995 marks.

Britain's first North Sea oil field is beginning to run dry

LONDON, Aug. 8 (R). — Britain's Argyll field, the first North Sea oil field to go into production, is beginning to run dry, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Some analysts had predicted the field would produce a total of 70 million barrels of oil when production began in 1975. However, a Department of Energy spokesman said yesterday the field was now expected to yield about 22 million barrels in all.

Situated 170 miles east of Edinburgh, the field is smaller than the Piper or Forties fields but oil production there had been expected to go on well into the 1980's.

However water has been found in the oil reservoir and production has already fallen sharply. Unless additional oil is found, the well could close down by the end of next year according to oil industry experts.

The difference between the latest estimates of the field's oil reserves and what had been predicted could mean a loss of nearly £100 million for the British government, the experts said. However, the energy spokesman said the de-

partment had never expected more than 30-35 million barrels from his field.

No water problems have been encountered in other oil fields but the latest development has prompted fears of an earlier decline in North

Sea oil output than expected. Despite recent announcements of discoveries of more North Sea oil, these new finds may not prove commercially viable and Britain could well become a net importer of oil when the current wells are exhausted in 10 years' time.

Arab boycott head lauds French stand

DAMASCUS, Aug. 8 (R). — Mr. Mohammad Mahgoub, Commissioner General of the Arab Boycott of Israel Office, yesterday praised France's stand on his organisation's boycott measure, saying it emanated from a belief in right and justice.

He told reporters, "We are pleased with the position taken by the French legislative authorities proving how keen they

are to preserve the interests of their people, even if this runs against the interests of Israel and world Zionism."

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre recently altered a law banning economic discrimination against other countries so that a French government-linked firm which gives most export credit guarantees to major French firms would be excluded.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	92.20/93.80
Lebanese pound	104.0/104.7
Syrian pound	83.90/81.50
Iraqi dinar	850.0/875.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1131.00/1137.0
Egyptian pound	460.00/467.00
Libyan dinar	722.0/737.0
UAE dirham	83.10/87.00
U.K. sterling	570.00/576.00
U.S. dollar	327.00/329.00
German mark	143.1/143.5
French franc	67.5/67.8
Swiss franc	136.8/137.2

However water has been found in the oil reservoir and production has already fallen sharply. Unless additional oil is found, the well could close down by the end of next year according to oil industry experts.

WANTED

An office qualified female secretary with full day working hours.

REQUIREMENTS AND QUALIFICATIONS:

- Good English language is a must. Other languages are preferable.
- Typing, telexing and filing are a must, shorthand is preferable.
- Training school graduate certificate. Actual experience of not less than 3 years in the field are a must. Academic studies graduate certificates are preferable, in sciences are more preferable.
- Foreign culture and/or nationality are acceptable.
- Age not to be less than 25 and not to exceed 45.

Applicants should address their letters to:

ASSISTANT MANAGING DIRECTOR

P.O. Box 208 Amman - Jordan

- Applications should be accompanied with photo-static copies of all credentials and past experience certificates.
- Remunerations and conditions of employment will be determined after interviews and according to merits.

Foreign exchange rates not received

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices declined broadly Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average lost more than nine points in very light trading. Only 15.8 million shares changed hands.

Brokers said the market was faced with widespread forecasts that the Federal Reserve would soon tighten credit further by encouraging short term interest rates to rise.

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a wide 984 to 470 margin.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 879.42, a loss of 9.27 points; Transp at 221.95, a loss of 2.56; utilities at 115.38, a loss of 0.26. 15,870,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,160,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was higher Monday, reflecting the trend to lower interest rates and an optimistic outlook on the economy. At 15:00 hrs the F.T. index was up 12.7 at 482.9, the highest since June 1973.

Sentiment in government bonds was helped by the exhaustion of the short term stock. The wholesale price index-data prompted a softening which was quickly recovered. Net rises ranged to 5/8 points.

Equity leaders firmed by up to 17p, while second line issues scored a broad advance. Gold shares firmed, but modestly. U.S. Stocks eased, while Canadians were narrowly mixed.

Price of gold closed in London Monday at \$145.90 / oz.

HORSE RACING RESULTS



FIRST RACE:

For local country horses, third class

Distance: 1,600 metres

THE FIRST: ALA MAHLAK

Owner: Khalil Borqan

Time: 1:56.6 minutes

THE SECOND: NIMR EL FALA

Owner: Adel Hattar

THE THIRD: DABHA

Owner: Mishrif Aifan

WIN: 200 fils — 900 fils

TWIN: 400 fils — 1,600 fils



FOURTH RACE:

For third class horses

Distance: 1,600 metres

THE FIRST: TAMRI

Owner: Bahjat Fanous

Time: 1:51.2 minutes

THE SECOND: JOHAR AMMAN

Owner: H.H. Sharif Jamil Ibn Naser

THE THIRD: MARHAB

Owner: Saif H. Majali

WIN: 200 fils — 1,700 fils

TWIN: 400 fils — 2,500 fils



SECOND RACE:

For beginner horses

Distance: 1,400 metres

THE FIRST: NAMNOM

Owner: Samer Farkouh

Time: 1:42.4 minutes

THE SECOND: RADWAH

Owner: H.H. Sharif Hussein Ibn Naser

THE THIRD: BAHIR

Owner: Ismail Salim

WIN: 200 fils — 700 fils

TWIN: 400 fils — 800 fils



FIFTH RACE:

For second class horses

Distance: 1,600 metres

THE FIRST: WADIE AMAL

Owner: Ali A. Sokout

Time: 1:49.6 minutes

THE SECOND: FAWAR

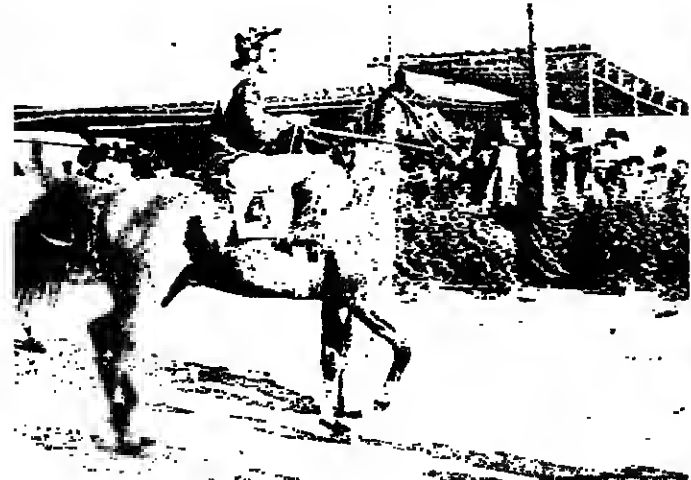
Owner: Sami Yaqoub

THE THIRD: NAHLAWI

Owner: Samer Farkouh

WIN: 200 fils — 2,300 fils

TWIN: 400 fils — 3,300 fils



THIRD RACE:

For third class horses

Distance: 1,000 metres

THE FIRST: NAVARTITI

Owner: H.H. Sheikh Khalifeh Al Thani

Time: 1:06 minutes

THE SECOND: SINDAH

Owner: H.H. Sharif Jamil Ibn Naser

THE THIRD: SINNAR

Owner: Mazin Lallas

WIN: 200 fils — 300 fils

TWIN: 400 fils — 800 fils



SIXTH RACE:

Prize of H.H. Sheikh Rashed Ibn Issa

Al Thani

Distance: 1,600 metres

THE FIRST: MORJAN

Owner: Rashid Odeh

Time: 1:50.2 minutes

THE SECOND: RABIHA

Owner: H.H. Sharif Naser Ibn Jamil

THE THIRD: RADDAD

Owner: Saif Majali

WIN: 200 fils — 1,700 fils

TWIN: 400 fils — JD 4

DOUBLE TOTE: 400 fils — JD 30

DS714

DEDICATED TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Crossroads...

Throughout history, certain geographical locations have developed into natural crossroads for the world's commerce. One such was Petra, the ancient Jordanian city which was an important junction for business dealings and information exchange in the Middle East over a period of several thousand years.

Today, when other types of crossroads are needed to handle the enormous quantities of data involved in international communications, the historical pattern is being repeated. Singapore, London, Vienna, Rome, Montreal, Tokyo... all have become key centres for the interchange of information. These, and some thirty-five other cities around the globe, are the sites of Philips DS-714 stored-program controlled telegraph, data, and telex switching systems.

1. The treasury of Petra, the "rose-red city", centre of spice and camel trading in the Middle East since 5000 B.C.

2. The Western Union International gateway centre in New York City, the world's largest and most advanced international communications switching facility, incorporates three DS-714 computer-directed systems for public telegraphy and leased channel network control, and a 9000-circuit telex switch which provides automatic high-speed connections between subscribers in Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States.

3. Closely related to the DS-714 systems in service is another crossroads - the Philips international training school in Hilversum, where students from all over the world are instructed in the operating, maintenance and programming techniques which support the systems after installation.

Philips' Telecommunicatie Industrie bv, P.O. Box 32, Hilversum, The Netherlands.

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